THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 8, 1840. | NO. XLVII, OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1027.)

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription, and the failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(or 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editors on business, *must be free of Postage.*

Attention!

Officers of the 64th Regiment.

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 16th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Muskets, for drill.

By order of
R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.,
64th Regiment N. C. Militia.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.
Salisbury, N. C., April 24, 1840. tp.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 320 Acres of Land, situated in Spartanburg District, S. C., on the north side of main Pacholet river, lying on both sides of Colter's ford road, leading from Spartanburg to Rutherfordton. Any person wishing to purchase the above described land will please meet the Subscriber at Spartanburg Court-House on the 1st of June. He will remain there five days for the purpose of selling all lands heretofore advertised by him in The Western Carolinian. He will, also, be at Greenville C. H. on the 8th of June, where he will remain five days for the same purpose. JAMES P. PONDER.

ALSO, 285 Acres of Land, situated in the State and District aforesaid, belonging to the heirs of William Weaver, deceased.

J. P. PONDER, Executor.
Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840. 3w.

☞ THE NEXT ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the second Wednesday in May, 1840, being the 13th day of that month.

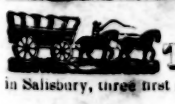
E. J. HALE, Sec'y.

Twenty-Five Cents Reward!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 28th of February last, an Apprentice boy named JOSEPH STONE. He is about 17 years old.

I hereby caution all persons against harboring said Apprentice, as the law will be enforced against any who may transgress in this respect. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Davidson County, N. C. but no charges paid.

JONATHAN BEARD.
Davidson County, May 1, 1840. 4w.



Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HELICK.
December 6, 1839. tf.

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the Morus Multicaulis Cuttings. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
September 20, 1839. tf.

Good.—"Do you publish matrimonial notices for the subscribers to your paper?" said a gentlemanly looking youth, stepping into our office, the other morning. "Certainly, sir." Well, then, I'll go and get married, for I don't see any other way of getting my name into your paper—since you have rejected all my poetical effusions."

"How sweet is it to retire from the world and commune with one's own thoughts," as the sprig said when they put him in jail.

"Those *dear* eyes of thine," as the old gentleman said when he bought his wife a pair of ten dollar specs.

Why is a drawn tooth like a thing forgot? Because it is out of the head.

A Good Anecdote.—An old gentleman of eighty-four, having taken to the altar a young damsel of about sixteen, the clergyman said to him, "The font is at the other end of the church." "What do I want with the font?" said the old gentleman. "I beg your pardon," said the clerical wit, "I thought you had brought this child to be christened."

A Bold Fellow.—Frederick the Great, after a very terrible engagement, asked his officers "who behaved the most intrepidly during the contest?" The preference was unanimously given to himself. "You are all mistaken," replied the king; "the boldest fellow was a flier, whom I passed twenty times during the engagement, and he did not vary a note the whole time."

Argument and a Problem—A young gentleman, on the eve of marriage, said he was certain that two persons could live more economically than one. An acquaintance asked him if two persons could live more cheaply than one, how much might twelve live for?

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

From the Democratic Review for February.

THE OLD MAN'S COUNSEL.

[BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Among our hills and valleys, I have known
Wise and grave men, who, while their diligent hands
Tended or gathered in the fruits of earth,
Were reverent learners in the solemn school
Of Nature. Not in vain to them were sent
Bud time and harvest, or the vernal shower
That darkened the brown tilth, or snow that beat
On the white winter hills. Each brought, in turn,
Some truth; some lesson on the life of man,
Or recognition of the Eternal Mind
Who veils his glory with the elements.

One such I knew long since, a white haired man,
Rapt, of speech, and merry when he would;
A genial optimist, who daily drew
From what he saw of the quaint moralities,
Kindly household communion, thoughts as old,
With me, a dreaming boy, and taught me much
That books tell not, and I shall ne'er forget.

The sun of May was bright in middle heaven,
And stooped the sprouting forests, the green hills
And emerald wheat fields, in his yellow light,
Upon the apple tree, where rosy buds
Stood clustered, ready to burst forth in bloom,
The robin warbled forth his full clear note
For hours, and wearied not. Within the woods
Whose young and half transparent leaves scarce cast
A shade, gay circles of anemones
Danced on their stalks; the shad bush, white with flowers,
Brightened the glens; the new-leaved butternut
And quivering poplar to the roving breeze
Give a balsamic fragrance. In the fields
I saw the pulses of the gentle wind
On the young grass. My heart was touched with joy
At so much beauty, flushing every hour
Into a fuller beauty; but my friend,
The thoughtful ancient standing at my side,
Gazed on it mildly sad. I asked him why.

"Well might'st thou join in gladness," he replied,
"With the glad earth, her springing plants and flowers,
And this soft wind, the herald of the green
Luxuriance to come. Thou art young like them,
And well may'st thou rejoice. But while the light
Of seventy years and more has shone on me,
It withers mine, and stains my hair, and dims
These eyes whose fading light shall soon be quenched
In utter darkness. Hearest thou that bird?"

I listened, and from midst the depth of woods
Heard the love-signal of the grouse, that wears
A sable ruff around his mottled neck;
Petrides they call him by our Northern streams,
And Pheasant by the Delaware. He beat
'Gainst his barrel sides, his speckled wings, and made
A sound like distant thunder; slow the strokes
At first, then fast and faster, 'till at length
They passed into a murmur and were still.

"There hast thou," my friend, "a fitting type
Of human life. 'Tis an old truth, I know,
But images like these will freshen truth.
Slow pass our days in childhood, every day
Seems like a century; rapidly they glide
In manhood, and in life's decline they fly;
'Till days and seasons flit before the mind
As flit the snow flakes in a winter storm,
Seen rather than distinguished. Ah! I seem
As if I sat within a helpless bark,
By swiftly running waters hurried on
To shoot some mighty cliff. Along the banks
Grove after grove, rock after frowning rock,
Bare sands and pleasant homes, and flowery nooks,
And isles and whirlpools in the stream appear
Each after each, but the devoted skiff
Darts by so swiftly that their images
Dwell not upon the mind, or only dwell
In dim confusion; faster yet I sweep
By other banks and the great gulf is near.

"Wisely, my son, while yet thy days are long,
And this fair change of seasons passes slow,
Gather and treasure up the good they yield—
All that they teach of virtue, of pure thoughts
And kind affections, reverence for thy God
And for thy brethren; so when thou shalt come
Into these barren years, thou may'st not bring
A mind unfurnished and a withered heart."

Long since that white-haired ancient slept—but still,
When the red flower buds crowd the orchard bough,
And the ruffed grouse is drumming far within
The woods, his venerable form again
Is at my side, his voice is in my ear.

Classification of Beauty.—The mode of describing a beauty is now reduced to a system; and we do not see why rules should be laid down as accurate as those of any other science. The comparative mode, for instance, may be divided into three, embracing the mineral, the vegetable, and the animal kingdom. In the first, which is the richest, we catalogue our mistress' charms as if we were making out a jeweller's bill: namely—1. A pair of diamond eyes. 2. One thick and one thin ruby or coral lip. 3. A double row of pearl teeth. 4. A quantity of golden hair. 5. complete set of silver tones. In the vegetable fashion, the complexion is of roses and lilies; the eyes are violets or sloes; the hair chesnut; the lips carnations; the teeth snow-drops. In the animal, or zoological style, our mistress' hair becomes an eagle's, or a raven's plume; her eyes are those of the dove or the antelope, and her teeth a flock of sheep.

An Irishman, in crossing a river in a boat, with his mare and colt, was thrown into the river, and clung to the colt's tail. The colt showed signs of exhaustion, and a man on the shore told him to leave the colt and cling to the mare's tail. "Och! faith, honey! this is no time to swap horses," was his reply.

A wag, after reading the statement that the State Prison in Connecticut produced a profit to the State of about $5,000 per annum, recommended that all the citizens of the State be imprisoned "on speculation."

A celebrated preacher having remarked in a sermon that every thing made by God was perfect—"What think you of me?" said a deformed man in a pew beneath, who arose from his seat, and pointed at his own back. "Think of you," reiterated the preacher, "why you are the most perfect hunchback my eyes ever beheld."

Connubial Bravery.—As a newly married couple from the land of pumpkins and baked beans were one night lying in bed, talking over "matters and things," a heavy thunder storm arose—The loud peals of thunder and the vivid flashes of lightning filled them with terror and fearful apprehensions. Suddenly a tremendous crash caused the loving pair to start as though they had received an electric shock. Jonathan throwing his arms around his dear, exclaimed—"Hug up to me, Liz, let's die like men!"

CONGRESSIONAL.

[The following remarks of Mr. LINCOLN, of Massachusetts, who is a member of the Committee on Public Buildings, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 21st ult., will show to the people the injustice of the clamor against the President for "living like a King." *Mr. Lincoln is a Federal Whig:*]

MR. LINCOLN said: Were it not for the situation he was placed in reference to the committees, he would not press himself upon the attention of the committee at the present time. It seemed, that after seven days consumed in this debate, it was about time to inquire what had resulted from the deliberations of the committee. They were the faithful representatives and servants of the people; and he said, whether Gen. Harrison was a fit person for the Presidency or not; whether he should be elected to that office or not; whether he was an Abolitionist or not; whether he was a hero, and entitled to the confidence of the people, or unworthy of their confidence, could not effect this bill. This appropriation bill must be passed; for one, he would say that he would vote for it, whatever might be the condition or disposition of the Presidential question. He would vote for it, but before doing so, he should endeavor to make it as free from objections as possible. The Government must have means to carry on its operations. He presumed that there was no gentleman in that House who would take upon himself the responsibility of withholding such means as were necessary for that purpose. It was to pass in some shape or other, and he felt bound, from a conviction on his mind of a sense of duty and patriotism, to pass this bill as speedily as possible. There will be other occasions on which debates of the character which had taken place on this bill, and which had amused and instructed us, and instructed the nation, will be more in place, and the time would be more ample, and attended with less prejudice to the public service.

Mr. L. thought it high time that some limitation were made to the strange latitude of debates in which gentlemen had thought proper to indulge for the last few days. For his part, he did not feel authorized, on a subject like the present, to take up and discuss the merits of General Harrison, although perhaps, on a proper occasion, it would be found that he was as able to undertake that task as some others.

Mr. L. then alluded to his political relations with the other four members on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, when it so happened that he was placed single-handed to represent the Whigs. Whether it was his misfortune or his fault, he would not say; but it was a fact that, on all measures in relation to business, (for politics were out of the question,) he invariably concurred in the opinions of those gentlemen. If, in the present instance, they had done wrong, he was also to blame, for he had concurred with them in recommending the appropriation. If any thing exceptionable had come from the committee, and had been introduced into the general appropriation bill, he felt himself bound, in honor, to take his share of the reproach. He would consider it mean and cowardly, when his political opponents on the committee were attacked, for him to attempt to escape from censure, when he was conscious that he himself had acted with them. He mentioned that as a matter of little consequence; but he felt bound, whoever might be the accuser, to stand up and do his associates on the committee justice.

He regretted to see that, in relation to some items of the bill, there had been some strange misapprehensions, and more particularly by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ogle.) He understood the gentleman objected to the item of $3,665 for alterations and repairs to the President's House. Now, it would be found that this sum was made up of a number of small items, all of which were perfectly reasonable. But he would tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania that his attack on such matters was a very small business indeed, and before he should conclude, he would point out to that gentleman much higher game, if he felt disposed to pursue it.

In the first place, the gentleman had entirely misrepresented the character of the item of appropriation to which he objected. The aggregate amount consisted of many small items, and he felt confident that when the gentleman understood how that aggregate amount was made up, he would no longer object to it, or deem it so very extravagant.

One of those items was, "for the annual repairs of the President's House and furniture, $500."—Now, said Mr. L., I would ask whose duty it is to do this? Was the President at liberty to do it? What tenant, having a lease of a house, could by law make alterations? And could the President make alterations in a house of which he was the occupant for four years only? Had he a right to do this, even were he disposed to do it at his own expense? No; it was the duty of Government, who first built the house, to keep it in repair, and shelter its occupant from the rain and winds of heaven. Did not Government, build the house for the accommodation of its presiding officer? and would that Government be justified in permitting it to fall to pieces, and go to ruin, for want of a small appropriation to keep it in repair? The sum of $500, he would tell the gentleman, was exclusively for repairs to the house, the word "furniture" having been inserted merely as a matter of form, observed in all former appropriations. The money was not intended to purchase a single article of furniture, but was exclusively for the house; and he would appeal to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, or any other gentleman, whether an appropriation of $500 for repairs to a house that cost a million, was not a very moderate sum?

Besides, if General Harrison was to occupy the house, and he trusted that would soon be the case, it ought to be kept in good condition. For his part, he was not willing that Gen. Harrison should enter a house in a dilapidated condition. He wished to have it at least, provided with the necessary chairs to sit upon, for the accommodation of visiters, articles of furniture, such, for instance, as a few tors and private individuals.

Another item, composing the aggregate amount, was for the services of a gardener, $150; here this man was employed to attend to the public gardens and grounds adjoining the Presidents's House, and was in fact attending to the business of Government; for who would undertake to say that those gardens were of any benefit to the President? They were open to the public, and belonged to the people and were kept in order more for the gratification of members of Congress than for the occupant of the White House.

Mr. L. then alluded to another item for the payment of a few laborers at $1 per day, and asked if it was likely the President would hire these laborers for his own convenience. Certainly not.—Besides what would be the consequence if they should refuse to make the small appropriation? Why, the result would be that those beautiful mounds and other contrivances, made not for the gratification of the President, but to please the public eye, would be neglected. This money was to keep in repair the walks frequented by the public, and he, with others, had often visited them; and would any gentleman contend that the President himself was bound to keep them in repair, when they were for the accommodation of the people at large? No; the gardens and grounds were the property of the people and the people expected that the labor expended on them should be paid for. He would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania what difference there was between the public grounds and gardens of the Capitol. No objection was made to the paying of laborers on the latter and why should there be any with respect to the former? They were alike accessible to, and for the gratification of, the public.

Another item was for house and carthire for the public squares attached to the Presidents House. How would any one undertake to say that the President had any thing to do with the enclosing of these two squares? The grounds had not been enclosed for his accommodation. But he (Mr. L.) did not attach so much importance to those small items; it was the principle involved for which he was contending. The very same objection to these items would, on this principle, apply to appropriations of greater amount, and to nearly every other item in the bill. It would also apply to any other appropriations which might be recommended by the Committee on the Public Buildings.

It had always been customary for the Committee on the Public Buildings to investigate the requisite appropriations, and then transfer them to the committee of Ways and Means in that manner.

He would ask whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania could assign any reason why this appropriation should not be made, consistent with the genius of a Republican Government that the House of its President should be kept in repair, and provided with the comforts of a private dwelling?

He would submit whether the original Representatives of the people, when they constructed that palace, designed that it should fall to decay, and become a reproach to the nation, by its dilapidated condition. When our forefathers erected that House and ordained that it should be the habitation of their presiding officer, did they intend that the walls should crumble to ruins, and the rain and the storms beat in for want of a small appropriation to keep it in repair? No man in his senses would think of such a thing. When our ancestors constructed that building, they contemplated it for the convenience of its occupant, and they surely never expected an appropriation would be objected to for keeping it in proper order.

Would gentlemen now be understood as objecting to provide proper furniture, and such as was appropriate to the mansion? If they intended, however, that their President should live in a cabin, then he would readily admit that a great portion of the present furniture would be unnecessary and inappropriate to such a dwelling. He would like to know if gentlemen had in contemplation the removal of this President and the one who was to follow in any other mansion. If so, why then a very small amount would be required, as a cabin would incur but little expense. But if it were intended that the President of this great nation should still occupy the mansion built and intended for him by our forefathers, who won our rights by toil and blood, why, then, object to furnish it in a decent manner, and in a manner, too, in keeping with the size of the building itself? For the actual personal convenience of the President, he was sure a very little was desired; but the occupant of the house, our highest executive officer, while there, was the personification of the people, whose dignity required that every thing should be kept in proper order. If the President's personal wants alone were the question, why he, Mr. L., supposed that as a mere matter of utility, a small one dollar looking glass would do just as well as a large swing mirror. But who would say that the mansion of the President of the American people, an officer elected for a term of four years as the representative of a glorious and proud Republic, embracing more than fifteen millions of freemen, should live in a large house, furnished no better than a log cabin? How paltry would it look, and what a miserable idea of economy would it give to agents and ministers from foreign countries, when they beheld a paltry one dollar looking glass hung up in a building of dimension equal to the palaces of Europe? The idea was too ridiculous to be entertained for a moment, and yet, by the principles, on which the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been arguing, this course must be pursued.

Because our Government was a Republic, was that any reason why the head of it should not live and appear with a proper dignity, becoming the pride and strength of the people over whom he presided? In his humble opinion, the President of a country like ours had as good a right, yes, a much greater right, to be as proud as the proudest monarch on the face of the globe. And he, Mr. L., would blush and be ashamed if the President should not have it in his power to receive ministers and visitors from foreign powers in a becoming way, in a mansion furnished in keeping with the dignity of a great nation. He was sure there was no harm to be apprehended from a course of this kind, and that no bad consequences would result from it.

But he should like to know why it was that complaint of the President's House being too well furnished? It had been visited by hundreds and thousands of farmers and mechanics, people by whose votes he had been elected, and had they ever uttered a complaint and said that the President of their choice had too much costly furniture? No. He, Mr. L., would undertake to say that no member had ever heard such complaints, that the furniture was too rich or too good for the man whom they had placed in that high and honorable station. And if the people, who by thousands have visited and witnessed for themselves, make no complaint, what right had any one else? It would be quite time enough for that, when the people themselves were dissatisfied.

Mr. L. then complained of the many extravagant stories which had gone through the country in relation to the furniture of the President's House. The people had been informed of things which had no existence, except in the imagination of those who originated such groundless stories. He then referred to the similar charges made against his venerable colleague, [Mr. ADAMS] while that gentleman occupied the house. The country was at that time made to believe the house was furnished in a costly and extravagant manner, when, in fact, it had scarcely any furniture at all. The things were not there which ought to have been there; and those who knew no better, supposed that Mr. Adams was enjoying things which he ought to have, but did not enjoy. At that time, it was obvious that such stories were circulated for political effect; and was not this the case in the present instance? In his opinion very little could be gained by such a course. It was a very small business, especially when much higher ground could be taken, and attacks made on much more important objects. He would cry shame on the man who would represent that extravagance existed in the President's mansion, when in fact there was scarcely any furniture at all. The furniture was now what it ought to have been in the time of Mr. Adams, and how it was no better than it should be.

Mr. L. said, that so far was his from considering the house as too well furnished, that he had actually reported a bill for increasing the furniture. It was not considered in the present appropriation, but was a distinct bill, which he would say might be considered at a proper time. In that bill the Committee on Public Buildings proposed giving the President $700 to increase the furniture. The $500 in the present bill did not apply to the furniture, but exclusively to repairs for the house.

Would gentlemen say, what part of the House they intended to furnish? He would tell them. What was the state of the receiving room? There was not a mirror, even a common seven-by-nine mirror, in it; there was not a single table, except an old pine table in one corner, which, under the hammer of the auctioneer, would not fetch seventy-five cents; and an old worn carpet. The whole lot would not fetch $5; and yet this was the ante-room into which foreign ministers and visitors of every description, were first shown upon the President. Now, what did the Committee intend to do with the $700? They did not intend to furnish the house like a palace, but to supply it with good, simple, and substantial furniture, of home manufacture. They designed the purchase of good, substantial chairs, for the accomodation of visiters, and of gentlemen when accompanied by ladies; and it was but reasonable to suppose that most ladies, before being introduced to the President, would be desirous of adjusting their bonnets, &c. (laughter.) There the committee designed the purchase a plain mirror, of suitable dimensions.

The committee thought that an ante-room, for the reception of foreign ministers, with its common chair and old cast-away sofa, was hardly the proper thing, or consistent with the dignity of the American people. It might be said, however, that what the committee proposed doing was not Democratic, not in accordance with the principles of our Republic. Such was not his opinion. On the contrary, he held that it was Democratic to supply the President with necessary furniture, and conveniences for the house in which they had appointed him to live.

[Mr. L. here made some allusion to his own political career, which was not distinctly heard.]

He maintained that the supplying of proper furniture to the White House could have no anti-Republican tendency. He held that it was consistent with the purest Republicanism to keep the house in repair, so that it might be fit for the reception of Gen. Harrison when he should take possession of it.

Mr. L. then addressed himself to the chairman, (Mr. Casey,) and said: Sir, I wonder if the occupancy of that chair for the last few days, with its crimson drapery and other appendages, has had any tendency to effect your Democratic and Republican principles. You have the crimson curtains hanging over your head, and you are elevated above us all, and yet I cannot conceive, for a moment, that it has affected your principles, or done you any harm. So far as my observation has extended, your occupancy of that high seat for the last six or seven days has made no alteration in your demeanor, or in your usual courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor to your fellow members.—No, I do not believe that the trimmings of that chair have affected your mind, or made any alteration in your Democratic and Republican sentiments, let them be what they may.

Mr. L. then alluded to the circumstances under which the curtains and other appendages around the chair had been placed there; and he took that opportunity of saying, that, if there was any objection to them, he was responsible for it, inasmuch as he, as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings, had reported the appropriation for it. It was true, the late Speaker had the direction of it, so that the chair might be in keeping with the rest of the House; but he (Mr. L.) was responsible, as he had made the appropriation recommending the appropriation. If it was proper to have a splendid dome on the Capitol, it was also proper to have every other portion of the building in keeping with it. As it has been determined to have mahogany desks, mahogany chairs, with cushions, for members, he would ask whether it would be in keeping with the other parts of the hall, to put an indifferent pine table in front of the chair. He was sure no gentleman would contend that it would. They would all agree that it was necessary to have some portion of the hall in keeping with another. Now, the same principle which applied to the chair and to this Capitol, would also apply to the President's House. If the furniture and appendages of the latter were considered too costly, it was not the fault of members, or of the President. If, said Mr. L., any body is to be blamed, it must be your ancestors—those patriots who thought proper to construct such buildings. If gentlemen felt disposed to throw stones, they must throw them at their patriotic forefathers, who, in the purity and simplicity of their hearts, did not deem such buildings too costly, or as having an anti-Republican tendency. We had not done it. It had been in generations gone by, and by men bet-

ter than we were; and he who would undertake to deny an appropriation for keeping such buildings in repair, was casting a reproach upon the memory of those good men. He would again repeat, that opposing such appropriations was a small business very small indeed, and which would do no man any credit. There were objects of a far higher character to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania might direct his attention, and where the Administration was more vulnerable.

He, Mr. L., was no friend of Mr. Van Buren, but he would do him the justice to say that, if there was any thing wrong in relation to the furniture of the White House, the President was not to blame for it. On the contrary, he, Mr. L., knew his great delicacy on the subject, and would assure gentlemen that, whenever the Committee had consulted the President in relation to any additional furniture, he had invariably expressed the greatest reluctance to have any thing expended for that object. He, Mr. L., would state, from his own knowledge, that not a single article of furniture, supplied during the last three years, had been supplied at the request of the President himself. The Committee alone were answerable, and they would assume the responsibility. But so far was the President from desiring any additions made to the furniture, that, about two years ago, it actually became necessary for himself and the other members of the Committee to do what he had never done before, nor would he ever do it again. Did gentlemen wish to know what that was? He would tell them. It was to go through every room in another man's house, to see how much furniture he wanted, and what conveniences were required. He hoped that gentlemen would take notice of this fact, and remember it whenever they attempted to cast censure on the President in relation to his furniture.

Mr. L. then gave some particulars of the condition of the White House, when it was visited by the committee, before it was left by the late President, Jackson.

He said, there was one room occupied by the Private Secretary of the President, with his wife and family. In that room there were three old chairs, a stained washstand, and a shabby old-fashioned mahogany table, which turned up, and which was so mean, that the wagoner of President Monroe was ashamed of it, and actually refused to take it away. When he looked round the room, it reminded him of his son's college room. Yet these three old chairs, stained washstand, and turn-up table, was all the furniture in that room, which was occupied by the Private Secretary and family, up to the time the late President left the city. If any gentleman doubted the truth of this statement, let him go through the chambers and inspect them himself. But he hoped he should no longer hear blame cast on the President when a small appropriation was required for the purchase of necessary furniture. If the furniture was considered too expensive, it was not the fault of the President, but the fault of those who, by constructing the building of such dimensions, had rendered it necessary.

Mr. L. expressed his determination to vote for every reasonable appropriation for keeping the house in proper repair. He then called attention to the sums expended on the Treasury building, and went into an argument of some length to show that, in this instance, the appropriations had really been abused; which remarks will be given as early as time and circumstances will permit.

FROM MEXICO.

SPIRIT OF THE MEXICAN JOURNALS.

We have received files of papers from the city Mexico to the 29th of March, from which we make the following extracts:

The formidable tribes of Indians, the Apaches and the Camanches, have invaded the Mexican States of Nuevo, Leon and Chihuahua, on the west side of the river Bravo del Norte. The people of these frontier States complain that, whilst the Government sends troops to Yucatan to oppose the revolutionists in that State, the frontier is left to its own defence.

The disorganized state of the Mexican Confederation is compared to that of Guatemala, where each State composing the Republic has constituted itself an independent State, with a separate Constitution. These miniature republics propose to form treaties with foreign powers. Of the States of Mexico, Texas is represented as an independent Republic—Chihuahua, Nuevo, Leon, Sonora, Sinaloa, the Californias, and New Mexico, have formed a new Republic, called the Republic of North Mexico.

The Republic of North Mexico was established by a provisional Government on the 6th of February. Twenty deputies from the different States met in convention at the town of Guerrero de Tamaulipas, and adopted resolutions for the Government of the New Republic. Jesus Cardenas was elected provisional president, and Antonia Canales was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The first articles of the resolutions adopted by the convention, declares that "the people of the frontier of North Mexico, owe no allegiance to the actual Government of Mexico." A Congress of Deputies from the States will assemble on the 28th of May, to adopt a form of Government, and organize it."

TERRIBLE HURRICANE AT MADRAS! 20,000 PERSONS PERISHED.

An awful hurricane, with an inundation of the sea, occurred on the 16th November at Coringe, on the coast northward of Madras. Some particulars of its dreadful devastation are given in the Madras Spectator, on the authority of letters written on the spot.

"The water from the sea rushed in with such violence that the houses at Coringe, with the exception of a large house, and three or four other brick built houses, have been all carried away. I have had two and a half feet water in my garden, and in my room, which is under my bungalow, one and a half foot. They say that more than 20,000 people have perished by this terrible hurricane, which lasted only five or six hours. There is nothing to be seen in every direction but dead bodies and drowned cattle. Sixty native vessels, which were in the road loaded with paddy, have disappeared, and they do not know what has become of them."

PERU, BOLIVIA, AND CHILI.

The expeditionary army of Chili, under command of General Bulnes, arrived at Valparaiso in December from Lima, leaving General Gamarra as the President of Peru. The Constitution of this Republic had been adopted and promulged by the Congress of Huancayo. General Gamarra, in his message to the Congress, says that the treaties made by the United States and Great Britain with General Santa Cruz as President of the Peru Bolivian Confederation, will not be recognized by the Government of Peru.—*Globe.*

"You're very quick of apprehension," as the thief said to the constable.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the North Carolinian.

READ THIS—MORE PROOF.—THE FALSE CRY OF FORGERY EXPOSED COMPLETELY!

We entreat every honest man who loves his country; every independent farmer and mechanic, to read the following remarkable correspondence, and *particularly* the humiliating letter from Harrison's "confidential committee." The letter corresponds peculiarly with one so vociferously and indignantly pronounced a "Forgery," with the exception of not having the signature of the notorious Wright. What a disgusting, disgraceful spectacle of party management! Will a free and enlightened people countenance such conduct? Will they vote for a man to be the President of our glorious Republic, who requires the nursings and watchings of a committee? *Never.* It cannot be.

WADESBORO', April 20, 1840.

Mr. Holmes: Sir, enclosed we send you for publication in the "North Carolinian," a letter which we received from Gen. Harrison's "Confidential Committee," in reply to one which we addressed him on the 28th of last December. This letter we wish you to invite all to call and see, both Whigs and Democrats, as we understand a similar one addressed to the "Oswego Association" has been branded by some of the Whig Journals as a "base forgery."

We have to regret that we have unfortunately mislaid the copy of our letter to Gen. Harrison.—We hope yet to be able to lay our hands on it, but as the publication of this correspondence will in all probability reach Gen. Harrison's "Committee" men, we invite them to publish our letter. The questions below, we are certain are those which we asked Gen. Harrison to answer.

Respectfully,

JAS. L. TERRY,
E. SINCLAIR,
S. W. COLE.

Gen. Harrison: Sir, 1st. What are your views with regard to a United States Bank?

2nd. Your views with regard to Internal Improvement by the General Government?

3rd. Your views with regard to the admission of Florida into the Union?

4th. Whether you believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

5th. If you ever proposed that the surplus revenue should be appropriated to purchase the slave population and emancipate them.

6th. Whether you ever directly advocated the passage of a law, having for its object the sale of Insolvent Debtors?

HARRISON'S REPLY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22, 1840.

Messrs. Terry, Cole, Sinclair—Gentlemen:—Your letter, of the 28th December, addressed to Gen. Harrison, has been delayed thus long in consequence of the almost innumerable calls of a similar kind, and from all sections of the United States. These have, at last, so multiplied, as to render it impracticable, absolutely, for the General to respond in person. The duty, therefore, devolves upon the undersigned, members of his corresponding, and, we may add, Confidential Committee; and if the policy hereafter observed should not meet your entire approbation, you will, we trust, attribute the error rather to ourselves, than General Harrison. That policy is, that the General make no further declaration of principle for the *public* eye, while occupying his present position."

Such course has been recommended and adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility, but, under the impression that the General's views in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day have been heretofore given to the public fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of general interest, have undergone *neither change nor modification.* The Committee are now embodying in pamphlet, those former expressed opinions, which shall be forwarded to you at the earliest moment; and which, we believe, will prove satisfactory. They are strengthened in regard to the propriety of the policy, that Gen. Harrison make no new issue to the public, from the consideration that the National Convention deemed it impolitic at the *then* crisis (and the times are certainly unaltered) to publish any thing like a general manifesto of the views of the great Whig party.

In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends in the South will receive the nomination of Gen. Harrison with something like generous confidence. When they (Southern friends) reflect upon the distinguished intelligence and character of the convention which placed him in nomination—how ably all interests, and especially, those of their particular section were represented in that body, they certainly have a *high* guarantee, that should Gen. Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson, and Madison.

Hoping you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy herein adopted, we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves,

Your friends,
D. GWINN, by
R. HODGES,
O. M. SPENCER,
RUFUS HODGES.

H. E. Spencer, Cor. Sec'y.

From the New Haven Register.

A SHOT BETWEEN WIND AND WATER.

The letter of Gen. Harrison's conservators, declining to answer any questions as to his views of the important subjects now before the country, came upon the whigs like a thunder clap—it struck them between wind and water. So mortified are they, and so deeply do they curse the old gentleman at heart, for this extraordinary act of folly, that not one of their papers has published the correspondence, or dares to allude to it, in the most remote manner. Do they think to conceal it from their party in this way, till after the election? They were never more deceived. It has gone all over the State on the wings of the wind—our speakers and electioneerers will ring it in their ears, though they had rather hear the death knell of their candidate than be reminded of it. How different has been the conduct of Gen. Harrison in this respect, from Mr. Van Buren—did he play non-committal? or hand it over to a board of conservators to answer for him? Not he. He scorned any, the slightest concealment of his opinions. He proclaimed them before the nation; and boldly spread his banner to the breeze. His language was—these, gentlemen, are my honest principles I have lived by them, and am ready to die by them. "If my countrymen disapprove of my principles, I do not ask their votes." Even his enemies admired his frankness, and thereafter struck the word "non committal" from their electioneering dictionary. The democracy rallied round him every where, and he was gloriously and triumphantly sustained, as he will be again. But are the whigs silly enough to suppose that they can smuggle their man in, without a frank avowal of his opinions and principles? What are we not to know! whether he is in favor of mortgaging our farms to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, for 200 millions of State debts? Can he keep dark before the south on the startling question of abolition? Will he withhold his opinions, on that favorite measure of the log-cabin pioneers in the west, the graduation bill for the public lands? Will he say nothing as to a national bank—the sub-treasury—and above all, is it "Impolitic"—that is the word—for him to speak out on the Maine boundary question, on which Mr. Van Buren has taken a patriotic and fearless stand, that will be approved by nine tenths of this nation? The whigs mistake the temper and wishes of the American people, if they think to play such a paltry and old maidish game for the Presidency of a free people. No—they must drop Harrison, and his keepers, or they will go down under such an overwhelming defeat, as no party ever met with before.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Van Burenism vs. Abolitionism.—Every sign, East and West, shows us, that the friends of the present Administration are, on political principles, opposed to the Abolitionists. The following Resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Van Buren Association of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, confirm this position. How, then, would the opponents of Abolitionism feel, in the non slaveholding States, if the South should be so indiscreet as to repudiate a Northern candidate, who has given unqualified pledges in our behalf, in order to elevate a man who keeps dark, dodges all pledges, and is manifestly the candidate of the Abolitionists?

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the spirit of Abolition as inculcated at the present day, because its success would be productive of no good, but would be destructive of the welfare of both the black and white races, and in all human probability, bring down the most frightful calamities upon our common country.

"*Resolved*, That we believe the blacks in this country are much better protected and provided for, and their condition, either moral or religious, altogether better when under the care and providence of the white race, than if left totally to themselves.

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to a Bank of the United States, or any institution connected with the Government which in its tendency supersedes the constitutional currency, because it is destructive of the common welfare, dangerous to the purity and independence of the Government, and altogether unconstitutional.

"*Resolved*, That this society will not lend its support to any individual for office, who does not subscribe to the above principles, and who has not shown by his former course, that he is truly devoted to the cause he professes to espouse."

From the Knoxville Argus.

The following, from the "Old Hickory," published in Springfield, Illinois, will give the reader some idea of the efforts made by the Abolitionists to extend their power throughout the whole Union. The statement that "*a secret and dangerous organization is going on in every neighborhood of this State, and it is said, in every State in the Union,*" is well calculated to arouse public inquiry, especially in the slave States, and ferret out the incendiaries, should they be found to exist within their limits:

"Having secured the nomination of Gen. Harrison, and the co-operation and support of the Abolitionists and Anti Masons, a new hope inspired the federal party—a fresh and vigorous shout was raised. The Abolition papers all over the nation, boldly and loudly proclaimed that General Harrison's nomination was produced by the firmness and energy of the Abolitionists. Some of these extracts from Abolition papers have been already published.—The federalists every where seem to be animated with the hope of success; but that hope is founded on the support of the Abolitionists. Wherever an Abolitionist is found, he is loud and warm in the support of Harrison. There are some three hundred Abolitionists, it is said, in the county of Sangamon, every one of whom is for Harrison. We call upon our fellow-citizens, in every neighborhood of this county and State, to notice the course of the Abolitionists. We defy them to find one any where who is not for Harrison. Such is the case all over the nation. Yes! the men who boldly say they would sacrifice their country and its proud and holy institutions, and bathe its field with the blood of their fellow-citizens to make the negro free, are the men who boast of having made Harrison the federal candidate for the Presidency; and the men who are every where giving him their most zealous support.

'The renewed hope and active exertions of the leading federalists, can be attributed to nothing else but their coalition with the abolitionists. Upon every question of political principle, they have lost ground in the last three years. And their course last fall towards Mr. Clay, demonstrates this; for he was the able champion of all their political principles. Clay is now thrust aside; and under the *dark banner* of ABOLITIONISM, the federalists hope to conquer by secrecy and intrigue. At this very moment, a secret and dangerous organization is going on in every neighborhood of this State; and, it is said, in every State in the Union. In every precinct, poll books are secretly kept by a secret committee, appointed by a secret Central Committee, living at Springfield. In these poll books every voter's name is taken down, and his vote recorded some nine months before the election. But this secret organization is of a piece with that which made Harrison their candidate for the Presidency. Secret committees are the best possible resort of those who wish the grounds and motives upon which Harrison was nominated, known to all their friends, especially the abolitionists.—They could not make them known by stump speeches or through the press, for THEY DARE NOT. The union of ABOLITIONISM with FEDERALISM can best be communicated by SECRET COMMITTEES. But we leave this subject now to resume it hereafter."

LOG CABIN.

A writer in a Cincinnati paper; determed not to be out done in what some of the Federalists may esteem *loafer lingo*, says, if Harrison's friends will swear that he is the log cabin candidate, the President shall be the shanty candidate; and as for the *hard cider*, of which the Federalists have boasted so much, he says it is not to be compared with the wholesome and nutritious *saur kraut.*—Thus the federalists are defeated at their own game.

But why has it been said and sung that Gen. Harrison is the humble tenant of a log cabin? No man in the country has lived more luxuriously than Gen. Harrison. The writer to whom we refer, asks whether the General ever lived in a log cabin, and answers the inquiry thus:

"He never did; from his birth he has been nursed in the lap of ease and affluence: born of one of the most wealthy and most aristocratic families in the country. He and his family, sons and son-in-law, have ever fattened in office, and at this time, Harrison is in one of the most profitable offices in the State; owner of one of the most princely estates in the West, extending for miles along the banks of the beautiful Ohio. As to his living, there never has been a day in his house when his cellars were not only stocked with well racked cider, but with the best of *brandies* and *old wines.* As to log cabins, the only ones he has ever been *familiar* with, are those of his tenantry, of whom he has a goodly number; and thinks I, when Harrison editors put up pictures of log cabins in their papers, they should be careful to have a *rye field* back of them. So much for the log cabin and hard cider, got up to humbug the farmer and the working man; predicated upon the whig opinion of men expressed a few days since by one of their stump speakers: 'That the great body of the people are ignorant fools, easily gulled.' I cannot but believe that the people will see through this whig falsehood and trickery, divest this fraud of its *petticoat* covering, and expose naked to the world, its *sheepish shanks.*'

From the Political Reformer.

FEDERALISM ALWAYS THE SAME.

The old federal party with all their changes of names, have never altered their odious principles. They have ever treated those who labour with their hands, as little better than serfs and bondmen. They have ridiculed and sneered at the hard hands and plain dress of the honest Farmer and Mechanic, and have been open in their manifestations of contempt for the working classes generally. To us it seems unaccountably strange that a single Farmer or Mechanic, who has the least respect for himself, has ever allowed party trammels so to bias his action, as to support a party that have ever despised the working men in their hearts; who have treated them with open contempt, unless they happened to need their votes at an election. That we may convince all that our position is tenable, we make the following quotations from the open declarations of the leaders of the old federal party. The first are from a work published by John Adams. Read:

"The people in all nations are naturally divided into two sorts, the GENTLEMEN and the SIMPLEMEN, a word which is here chosen to signify the COMMON PEOPLE. By the common people, we mean *labourers, mechanics*, and *husbandmen* in general, who pursue their occupations and industry without any knowledge in the liberal arts and sciences, or in any thing but their own trades and pursuits.—*Vol.* iii, *page* 368.

"Inequality of birth! let no man be surprised that this species of inequality is introduced here. The children of ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILIES have generally greater advantages of education, and earlier opportunities to be acquainted with public characters, and be informed of public offices, than those of *meaner ones*, or even those in *middle life.*"—*Vol* i, *page* 109.

"The distinction of POOR and RICH are as NECESSARY in States of considerable extent, (such as the United States,) as *labour* and good *government*—the POOR are destined to LABOUR, and the RICH, by the advantages of education, independence, and leisure, are qualified for *superior stations.*"—*Vol.* i, *page* 160.

"It is the true policy of the COMMON PEOPLE to place the whole executive power in the hands of *one man.*"—*Vol.* i, *page* 406.

"All political communities ought to be divided into the FEW and the MANY—the first are the *rich* and the *well born*; the other, the mass of the people."—*Hamilton.*

"The second branch of the legislature ought to be composed of men of great and established property—an aristocracy! men who, from pride, support permanency. To make them completely independent (of the people,) they must be chosen for *life.* Such an aristocratic body would keep down the turbulence of democracy."—*Speech of Mr. Morris*, a leading federalist, in the Convention that framed the Constitution.

"There never can be prosperous times in this country, until a POOR MAN, as in England, is obliged to work for a sheep's head and pluck a day, and lie under a cart at night."—*Senator Newbury*, a Connecticut federalist.

"All persons uttering or publishing, or causing to be uttered or published, any false or scandalous matter of the President or Congress of the United States, shall be fined two thousand dollars, and imprisoned two years."—*John Adams' Sedition Law.*

"It seems strange that the founders of the Constitution did not make some regulation of the right of suffrage, so as to secure to men of property their due weight and influence in society; for it ought to be deemed a first principle in all free countries, that PROPERTY SHOULD GOVERN."—*A member of the Hartford Convention.*

Read what they said of the illustrious Jefferson, and the vile slang they poured upon Madison, when they were called to preside over this Republic:

"You have reposed confidence in a COWARD, [Jefferson] and leaned on a broken staff too long. Let every man stretch out his hand, and put this accursed thing, the EMBARGO, from him. Be resolute; act like the sons of liberty of GOD, and your country—nerve your arms with vengeance against the DESPOT who would wrest the inestimable germ of your independence from you—and you shall be *conquerors*?"

"Give ear no longer to the syren voice of democracy and Jeffersonian liberty. It is a cursed delusion, adopted by traitors and recommended by sycophants."

"Jefferson—the man who, with the DAGGER of popular confidence, first gave the stab to your liberties."

"It (non intercourse) is cowardly; for it is a base attempt to bring on a war with Great Britain. It is FRENCH in every feature. It is intended as a measure of hostility against Great Britain."

"There exists NO CAUSE of war with Great Britain. 'Great Britain, the bulwark of our holy religion—struggling for her salvation—and fighting the battles of christendom against anti christ and his host.'"

"The war was founded on falsehood, declared without necessity, to aid the late tyrant of Europe in his views of aggrandizement."

"As Mr. Madison has declared war, let Mr. Madison carry it on."

"Government cannot be kicked into a war?—We have no army deserving the name of one.—NEITHER MEN ARE TO BE HAD—NOR MONEY TO PAY THEM."

"Any federalist who lends money to Government, must go and shake hands with James Madison, and claim fellowship with Felix Grundy. Let him no more call himself a federalist and friend to his country! HE WILL BE CALLED BY OTHERS, INFAMOUS!!"

"Each man who volunteers his services in such a war, or loans his money for its support, or by his conversation, his writings, or any mode of influence, encourages its prosecution; that man is an accomplice in the wickedness, loads his conscience with the blackest crimes, and brings the guilt of blood upon his own soul, and is, in the sight of God and his law, a MURDERER!"

"How will the supporters of this anti christian warfare endure their sentence—endure the fire that forever burns—the worm which never dies—WHILE THE SMOKE OF THEIR TORMENT ASCENDS FOREVER AND EVER."

From the Globe.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

That the question to be decided at the next Presidential election is, "SHALL THIS BE A GOVERNMENT OF THE BANKS OR OF THE PEOPLE."

That Harrison is merely chosen as the hoped for "*available*" candidate of the politicians, who wish to give to the banks the Government of the country.

That the attempt to usurp the Government of Pennsylvania, by means of "powder and bullshot," and the attempt to deprive the Democratic members from New Jersey of their seats in Congress, by means of "the great seal of the State," are mere incidents of the great scheme for bringing the country into complete subjection to the bank power.

That the frauds perpetrated in the Third District of Philadelphia, had the same end in view.—They were designed to elect, not merely Naylor, but the Whig candidates for Assembly, and thus insure the Bank party a majority in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

That the object of the Whigs in Congress in retarding the public business, is to strengthen the bank power. After having the subject under consideration for more than two years, and carefully considering it in all its aspects, the people have elected a Congress, the majority of which are under pledges to effect a separation of Bank and State. Now, the object of the Whigs is to delay the public business that the measure may not be matured this session.

That by multiplying new issues, and by creating false issues, the Whigs are endeavoring to divert the attention of the people from the issue.

That the Democracy should be on the alert, and not for a moment suffer its attention to be diverted from the true issue, namely: "SHALL THIS BE A GOVERNMENT OF THE BANKS OR OF THE PEOPLE?"

TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL.

The federal party are using every possible means to impress upon the public mind the false impression that the present HARD TIMES have been caused by the measures of the administration. The merest typo in politics; the school-boy who has advanced a single step beyond his alphabet, knows better. All the frightful evils which have covered our land with mourning and desolation for years, have been caused by the immoderate issues of paper money; this first stimulated those reckless speculations which have proved so disastrous to the country at large. This first caused those excessive importations of millions of goods that we did not want, this first caused the idle speculator, the stock gambler to lay out paper cities in the wilderness, to build hotels where there were no customers, roads where there were no travellers, houses wherd there were no tenants, and villages where the foxes burrow; now the ephemeral upstarts, who bask in the sunshine of the Banks, find that pay day has come; they have danced, and the piper must be paid—but who has got the money?—Those men who have over-borrowed, over-imported, over-traded, these neck-or-nothing gamesters who hazarded their all to grow rich in a day, now find themselves unable to pay their debts—and instead of blaming their imprudence, charge it all to the administration. The people cannot be gulled by such a barefaced clap-trap.

We find in the Wilkesbarre Pa., Farmer, the following judicious observations:

FARMERS, MECHANICS, AND LABORING MEN.

Are you suffering from the reduction of prices, the scarcity of money, and the difficulty of obtaining employment? You owe your troubles to the banks and bankers. They manage the whole business of the country. They have all the money under their direction; and they can flood the country with it, as they do sometimes, or they can lock it up in their vaults, as they are now doing. In this way they have your business and your interests in their hands, and under their control; and they always are using this power to their own advantage. When it is their interest, they expand their issues, and make business brisk—and when it is their interest, they contract their issues, and make business dull. Corporations are said to have no soul; we know they are miserably oppressive and hard-hearted.

Business men! Do you labor under inconvenience from the want of specie change, to such an extent that you are obliged to take the worthless small bills from other States? The banks are the cause. They have more than two-thirds of the specie in the country locked up in their vaults; and they refuse to pay it out on their obligations. If your note is in bank, they enforce its payment or sell your property; if you hold their note, they won't pay it. And yet we are asked to legalize this monstrous wrong!

The whig editors and bank writers tell you that our troubles are owing to the action of the National Administration. This is false; and they only set up this cry to draw the attention of the people away from their own unjust actions. But we hope the hour of justice is at hand.

DEVELOPEMENT OF WHIG PRINCIPLE IN THE NAYLOR CASE.

The country will see, in the testimony of Mr. Conrow, one of the Whig judges in the Northern Liberties, in the election between Ingersol and Naylor, a systematic war on the part of federalism against the laws and the sanctions of religion, by which the right of suffrage is guarded. It is in keeping, however, with the original principle—the instinct which gives birth to aristocracy in all countries—the instinct which prompts the few, the artful, and powerful, to prey upon the industrious, honest, confiding multitude.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Third District—Contested Election.—We understand that the evidence given yesterday in the Third District case by Mr. W. G. Conrow, one of the election judges of Spring Garden, in 1838, instead of having the oath properly administered to them, were sworn, not upon the Bible, but upon either the Philadelphia directory, or a book called "The Sufferings of a Shipwrecked Mariner"—that the oath thus taken had been arranged the night before between the magistrate and the Whig Committee of Superintendence, and that it was in the following words—"You do swear or affirm that you will this day do justice to your party"—and that certificates of the regular swearing in of the different officers were duly made out and signed by them *before* the mock and irreverent oath was administered. It also appeared that the returns were not made out until several days after the election, and that it was then done in the parlor of one of the Whig judges, some of the persons participating in the work, not being election officers. It was likewise shown in the course of the examination, that the original certificate of return from Spring Garden—the document read at the meeting of the return judges, and from which the Ingersoll and Naylor vote was proclaimed and counted, is a paper without any signature whatever. This document is now on file among the papers in the possession of the commissioners appointed under the authority of Congress to investigate the case.

This, we believe, is the substance of Mr. Conrow's extraordinary developments as to the mode in which the election was conducted in Spring Garden, and it is such as requires no comment.—Mr. Conrow is a member of the Whig party, and is a man of standing and influence in his neighborhood.

THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, MAY 8, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

Extract from the answer of Gen. Harrison's "Secret Committee," (or conscience keepers) to the Oswego Union Association:

☞ "*The policy is, that the General* [Harrison] MAKE NO FURTHER DECLARATION OF HIS OPINIONS TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE, *while occupying his present position*"—[as a candidate for the Presidency.]

FEDERAL NOMINATIONS.

We are requested to announce SAMUEL RIBELIN as a candidate for the Senate, for Rowan and Davie counties.

We are authorized to announce HAMILTON C. JONES, ISAAC BURNS, and FRANCIS WILLIAMS as candidates for the Commons, for Rowan and Davie counties.

☞ The STATE RIGHTS REPUBLICAN PARTY of Davidson County, will hold a public meeting at Lexington, *on Tuesday* of the ensuing County Court, (being the 12th day of the present month.)

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

In our columns of to-day, will be found the proceedings of a meeting of the Republicans of Rowan and Davie, held in this place, on Wednesday of the present week.—It was one of the most numerous and respectable meetings of the people which we have ever witnessed;—an assemblage emphatically of *the people*, not composed of such materials as the "Harrisburg Convention,"—lawyers, doctors, and abolitionists, but plain and substantial farmers of the country, the old republicans of the land. Although but a few days previous notice had been given, the number from the country was very large. It was a cheering sight to the friends of republican principles, an evidence that the spirit of liberty is abroad in the land.—There are seasons when darkness and glooms seem to hang over the country, when the vigilance of the friends of equal rights is relaxed, and the enemies of republican principles raise their voices in in short-lived triumph; but whenever the people rise in their might, then are we satisfied that liberty is safe, and then are the shouts of federal exultation changed to the wail of defeat.

Never have we seen such evidences of awakened and intense interest, as are now manifested by the people in the good cause; and well may it be so.—The Abolitionists, those hateful and deadly foes of the South, leagued with the old Federal party, the unchanged and unwavering enemies of popular rights, are straining every nerve, and leaving no means untried to accomplish their destructive schemes. From this league of fanatical madmen,—of Tariffites, and Hartford Conventionists who would make us "hewers of wood, and drawers of water" to minister to their bloated prides and luxury, what can republicans, and more especially, what can Southern republicans expect, but opposition at every point?—Their success would strike a death blow at the Union, and give a fatal stab to our Government.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting, are strong and expressive.—We are in the very crisis of a revolution, in the midst of a contention, not for party, or men, but *principle*;—a struggle for equal rights, and let every man who values his rights and holds them to be worth an effort, be up and doing. The strife is between liberty, and monied monopolies aided by Abolition fanaticism.—The Republic is in danger, and to the people it belongs to see that it receives no hurt.—If they are awake, and aware of the peril, all will be safe—there is only danger in false security.

The Republicans of this district, have a heavy responsibility resting upon them. Let them see that it is discharged.—Their opponents are moving every thing; they will depend mainly on their usual arts, to carry them through.—Their whole object is to deceive the people as to the true issue.—We have only to stand fast on *principle*, and this alone,—and triumph will again be with the republican cause.

Federal Meeting.—The Federalists of Rowan held a meeting in the Court House here, on Monday, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to their District Convention to nominate an Elector. It was but a corporal guard in size, compared to the Republican meeting which took place on Wednesday. It however answered every purpose, that they intended,

On next day, the "*Convention*" met in this place, the Delegates came in and went to work as regularly as if they had serious work before them. Mr. Caswell Harbin was appointed Chairman.—We understand that the body was instructed, amused, edified, and delighted, by long, learned and entertaining speeches from Lawyer Jones, Lawyer Boyden, and Lawyer Pearson; and then they appointed Lawyer D. F. Caldwell to be the Elector. The whole was wound up in peace and quietness, and the Delegates dispersed, and went home to cry out "hard times," and talk about "hard cider."

Speech of the Hon. Levi Lincoln.—We commend to the notice of our readers the speech of Mr. Lincoln, a Federal Whig member of Congress, in to-day's paper. It is a dignified, but severe and well merited rebuke to the contemptible efforts of the trading politicians, who are seeking to make political capital of every question brought before Congress,—affecting to manifest marvellous zeal for economy, and great opposition to expenditures, while they are constantly voting for lavish appropriations of the public money to works of Internal Improvement in one section of the Union, at the expense of the others. These are the men that "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

Dect. Ashbel Smith's Treatise on the Yellow Fever.—We had the pleasure of receiving some time since, from our late Townsman, *Dr. Ashbel Smith*, a neatly printed pamphlet of 80 pages, recently published in the city of Galveston, Texas.—Its title is, "an account of the Yellow Fever, which appeared in the city of Galveston, Republic of Texas, in the autumn of 1839, with cases and dissections. By Ashbel Smith, M. D., A. M., Ex-Surgeon General of the Texian Army."

The title page, which we have just quoted, fully explains the contents of the work. It is exceedingly well written, and every page of it shows the man of science and practical skill as a Physician.

This Treatise, though short yet compact and methodically arranged, will be of great value to the medical profession of Texas, and indeed, all who may visit that part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf, would do well to make themselves acquainted with his views.

We present our readers with a short extract from the pamphlet, giving a very interesting, and no doubt, accurate description of Galveston, the seat of the disease and the chief seaport of Texas:

"GALVESTON ISLAND forming a part of the coast of Texas, is about thirty miles long, and of an average breadth of four or five miles. It is but little elevated above the surrounding water, quite level, destitute of trees, and presents altogether the general appearance of a prairie. The soil is light, porous, of a darkish grey color, with a large admixture of sand as you approach the margin of the Island, and every where covered with a luxuriant grass. Water of rather indifferent quality, but just admissible for culinary uses, may be obtained by digging a few feet in any part of the island

"The City of Galveston is situated near the Eastern extremity of the Island, in latitude 29 deg. 18' N., and longitude 96 deg. 6' W. from Greenwich. The town site as laid out, extends quite across the Island, which here varies from a mile and a quarter to two miles in breadth. The City is thus washed on its South Eastern border by the Gulf of Mexico—while its opposite side which has a North Western aspect, is washed by Galveston Bay, a broad sheet of water extending about 40 miles into the country. A gentle curvature of the Island on the Bay side, Pelican Island a long, level tract of land of about one thousand acres, situated at two miles distance north of the City, and the peninsula terminating in Bolivar Point to the North East, form the harbor. The heaving of the tide has formed a natural levee along the shore of the harbor, of about two feet in height, and one hundred feet in breadth. Immediately in the rear of this levee, the land is low, being nearly on a level with the water at middle tide, and overflowed at high tides. Further in the rear, the land is again elevated and consists of a firm, dry, porous soil. From the overflow of the tides and from occasional rains, there exists at all times, between the levee and the elevated land in the rear, either a quagmire or a sheet of shallow water, three fourths of a mile long, and varying from one hundred to three hundred feet in breadth, exposed to the rays of an ardent sun. In front of this portion of the City, the shipping from twenty-five to fifty craft, ride at anchor. Along on the levee and immediately contiguous to the morass, runs the Strand, the principal business street of the City.—Nearly all the stores and buildings on one side of the Strand, are erected in or over the morass, without its having been filled up at all, or but very inadequately.—In addition to the mud and moisture suffered to remain beneath, and in the rear of these buildings, the filth which business and population engender, has been permitted to accumulate. The rest of the City, with this single exception, from the porous nature of the soil, is dry and presents an aspect of general neatness, comfort and cleanliness, rarely to be seen in any part of the world.

"The City of Galveston is yet scarcely two years old, and is estimated already to contain from two thousand to twenty-five hundred souls. The houses are framed buildings, most of them painted, [illegible] appearance, exhibiting the neatest houses of this sort in the small towns of the Eastern States.

"For general healthfulness, Galveston Island including the City, is probably unsurpassed by any place in the world. We are here exempt from the typhus fevers of cold climates, and the malignant epidemic of the miasmatic regions of the south. The few diseases that occur here, are for the most part of a moderately inflammatory character, and readily yield to the simplest treatment. The mild breezes that are wafted over us, bear no unseen deadly poison on their wings. When the South winds prevail, the transparent clearness of the skies and balmy softness of the atmosphere, realize all that poets have sung of the Ægean. The winds from the East and North East are more harsh, and when they blow for a considerable period produce an inelastic state of the atmosphere, and dispose to agues. The brisk Northers, coming from a point West of North, depress the mercury in the thermometer lower than easterly winds, but are justly regarded as less prejudicial to health. The range of the thermometer in this climate is high during the warm season, but the bland breezes from the South, which prevail very constantly throughout this period, and are usually strongest at midday, render the heat very seldom oppressive.—They produce an elastic state of the atmosphere, the nights are cool, and a large portion of the citizens wear cloth the whole year. During the summer months, Northers are of rare occurrence; they generally commence blowing moderately early in October. Frost commonly makes its appearance between the 1st and 10th of November."

☞ *A Mistake.*—We are requested by Aquilla Cheshire, Esq., to state that the Federal Meeting held in this place, on Tuesday last, made use of his name without his authority, and that he does not belong to the party, but claims to be what he always has been—a true *Republican*.

Lincoln County.—The Republicans of Lincoln County, have nominated the following strong ticket for the Legislature: *Senate*, Thomas Ward, Esq., *Commons*, Michael Hoke, O. W. Holland, John Killian, and W. W. Munday, Esq.

CONGRESS.—The *Globe* of May 2d, says: The Appropriation Bill was passed this evening, about 8 o'clock—yeas 145, nays 15.

Horrible Affray and Loss of Life.—A dreadful fight took place at Belleview, Iowa Territory, two miles below Galena, on the first of April. It appears that a notorious character, by the name of Brown, keeper of a tavern, was supposed to be the leader of a gang of horse thieves and desperadoes, known to exist there. A horse having been stolen and traced to this man, the sheriff attempted to arrest him; but Brown having barricaded his house, and being assisted by 20 or 30 of his friends, refused to surrender. The sheriff then called upon the citizens for aid, and a regular battle ensued.

The citizens finally carried the place by storm. Brown and two or three others of the gang were killed. Five citizens were killed or mortally wounded, and seven at least, slightly wounded.

Each of the robbers had five or six rifles upon a table beside him, and Brown's wife took an active part in the affray.

The citizens had eight or ten prisoners, whom they intended to Lynch.—*Evening Star.*

The Methodist Conference, recently in session in this city, refused, by a nearly unanimous vote, to petition the General Conference to make a change in the rules regulating slavery, so as to interdict members from holding slaves. The subject was brought before that body in a communication from the New England Conference.—*Phil. Ledg'r*

VOICE OF OLD ROWAN.

STATE RIGHTS REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A few days' notice having been given, a large number of the State Rights Republicans of Rowan and Davie Counties, assembled in the Court House at Salisbury, on the 6th May, 1840, to consult together on the great political questions which now agitate the country.

On motion of John Fraley, Esq., ARCHIBALD G. CARTER, Esq., of Davie, was called to the Chair, and Col. Sam'l. Lemly, George L. Smith, Adam Roseman, and Henry Miller, Esq'rs., of Rowan, and Joseph Hall, Esq., of Davie, were appointed Assistant Chairmen, and Charles F. Fisher and Jos. W. Hampton, of Rowan, and Junius L. Clemmons, of Davie, requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Henry W. Conner, John Fraley, Esq., of Rowan, was added to the list of Assistant Chairmen.

Maj James E. Kerr then rose and offered the following Preamble and Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

PREAMBLE:

WHEREAS, it is not only the right, but also the duty, of the people to assemble together, and consult on public matters;—and, whereas, the attempts that are now making by the Abolitionists, and Bank monopolists of the North, aided by the Federalists in the South, to impose Gen. Harrison on the Country for President, are such as should arouse the people to action, and vigilance—and, whereas, these combined parties are in the field using the most extraordinary exertions to make the unwary believe that the "hard times" are attributable to the Government, when they well know that the paper Banking system in this Country, and in England, is the cause of all these evils, and all the derangement in the currency.—We have assembled in the exercise of the rights of freemen, to express our opinions on the present state of things, and to assign our reasons why we cannot, and will not, support Gen. Harrison for the next Presidency.—Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That, in our opinion, the "hard times" now so much talked of, are not occasioned by any acts, or measures of the Government, but are the consequences of the wretched Bank paper system, which, in this Country and England, has fixed itself on the people, and threatens to ruin their prosperity and liberties.

2. *Resolved*, That we are equally opposed to the plan recently put forth by Mr. Poinsett, for re-organizing the Militia of the United States, and to the plan proposed by General Harrison, for educating and disciplining the boys of the country for soldiers, at an annual expense of two millions of dollars.

3. *Resolved*, That we were highly gratified to learn from the last Annual Message of the President of the United States, that a reduction of eleven millions of dollars has been made in the expenditures of Government for the last two years, and a determination expressed on his part to urge a still farther reduction in the expenditures of the present year—as we look upon the great question of Retrenchment and Reform in the appropriations of Congress, as one of paramount interest to the whole country.

4. *Resolved*, In our opinion, that the late attempt of the Governor of New-Jersey and his Privy Council, to defraud the People out of their votes, is the greatest outrage ever yet committed on the freedom of elections in this country; and the fact that this outrage is justified by southern Federalists, should not only open the eyes of the People, but seriously alarm them for the safety of their rights and liberties.

5. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the election of Gen Wm. H. Harrison to the Presidency,

1. Because of his age;—we believe that no man who has attained to the age of near three-score years and ten, can be competent to discharge the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States. As evidence of his incompetency, we see him surrounded by a committee who act as his guardians, and who are now refusing to permit him "to make any further declaration of his principles to meet the public eye, while occupying his present position."

2. Because of his devotion to the protective Tariff system. So greatly is he devoted to this detestable system, as in a public speech to have declared he would not abandon it until the grass should grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston,—or, in other words until the industry and commerce of the South should be utterly ruined and destroyed or internal Improvements by the General Government—that is, for taxing the People of one section of the Union to make roads and canals and clean out rivers and creeks in another section,—in effect, when reduced to practice, taxing the South for the benefit of the North.

4. Because he voted in the Ohio Legislature to sell poor white men into bondage, for the payment of fines and costs of Court;—thus placing it in the power of the rich to make slaves of the poor. In our opinion, no man is fit to rule a free People who entertains such principles.

5. Because he is an advocate of a great National Bank and the present ruinous banking system, which has brought so much evil on the Country, and which is now struggling to become the master of the Government and the People. We believe that all the derangements in the currency, and all the hard times so much complained of, flow from this system. By its constant expansion, and contraction, it destroys all stability in the value of property, it deranges the prices of produce, and labor, makes every thing too high at one time, and too low at another,—thus constantly placing the working part of the community at the mercy of those who live on the labor of others. We believe that this system must be reformed and regulated, otherwise it will not only "make the rich richer, and the poor poorer," but it will soon change our Government itself, and subvert the liberties of the People.

6. Because he was forced as a candidate before the Country mainly by the influence and intrigues of the Northern Abolitionists,—a party of men who are the open enemies not only of Southern rights and Institutions, but the slanderers and revilers of Southern people,—a party, which from its number and power, threatens soon to dissolve this Union, and bring civil war on the land.—We cannot support any candidate brought out by such men, nor be found acting with them, in the accomplishment of their nefarious and destructive schemes.

7. Because he is in favor of using the surplus revenue to set the slaves free, which object he declares to be near his heart,—that is, he is willing to see the people taxed to pay for their own property, and to break up Southern society by the schemes of Abolitionists.

8. Because in the absence of all other reasons, the mixed and heterogenious materials out of which the Harrisburg Convention was composed, should awaken, our suspicions that something is wrong. In that body we see assembled, together in concert, the Bankites, Tariffites, Brokers, Stock-jobbers, federal Lawyers, federal Doctors, federal Storekeepers, Hartford Conventionists, Northern Blue lights, and Southern Federalists—and the whole ruled and controlled by scheming Abolitionists; but, no Republicans, no FARMERS, no MECHANICS, were there. When men of such opposite principles combine, the PEOPLE should become alarmed and consider well, before they yield their support to their candidate for the Presidency.

6. *Resolved*, That we protest against the assumption of the name of WHIGS by the mixed assortment of politicians who support Gen. Harrison for the Presidency,—inasmuch as it is a name that does *not* designate their principles. Mr. Jefferson long ago foretold that Federalism would often change its name, and experience has proven that he predicted truly.—We have seen that party first call themselves *Federalists*,—then Federal Republicans,—next, National Republicans,—afterwards Whigs,—and now in some places they style themselves "Democratic State-Rights Republican Whigs"—we should not be surprised to see them soon assume the name of Loco-Foco Whigs.—But notwithstanding the facility with which they change their *names*, it is evident that their *principles* remain the same.

7. *Resolved*, That we are utterly opposed to the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming the debts of the individual States, contracted for local purposes—whereby the People of North Carolina, who owe no such debts, would be taxed to pay for the extravagance and imprudence of other States.

8. *Resolved*, That we reprobate the practice lately adopted by the Federal Lawyers in this State, of travelling about from Court to Court, haranguing and brow beating the people, with a view of forcing them off from Republicanism to the support of their candidate, Gen. Harrison;—it is a practice based on the presumption, that they are wiser and better than other men, and that the people stand in need of their instruction—an assumption that shows great vanity in themselves, and great contempt for the understanding of the people.

9. *Resolved*, That, although most of us here present were opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren in 1836, yet, now that the contest is narrowed down to a choice between him and Gen. Harrison, against whom we have already assigned our strong objections, we as Republicans, feel constrained to yield our support to his re election—not only because we object to Gen. Harrison, but also for the following reasons:—that is,

Because, since he has been President, he has evinced a solicitude to reduce the expenses of the Government and administer it on the principles of the old Republican party,

Because he stands pledged before the country to veto any Bill interfering with the rights of the South.

Because we believe he is opposed to the revival of the Tariff policy, and to Internal Improvements by the General Government;

And because he is opposed to a United States Bank, and in favor of a sound and stable currency of gold and silver, and well regulated State Banks.

After these Resolutions were read, Mr. Fisher, the Representative in Congress from this District, having been called home on private business, and being present, was called upon to address the meeting. He complied, and spoke about one hour and a half, touching with a master's hand upon most of the leading topics of the day.

When Mr. Fisher concluded, the question was called on the adoption of the Preamble and Resolutions, and they were adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion of Junius L. Clemmons, Esq.,

Resolved, That Archibald Henderson and Col. Sam'l. Lemly, of Rowan, and Archibald G. Carter and Dr. Hobbs, of Davie, be appointed a Committee by this meeting to confer with Committees to be hereafter appointed by the other Counties composing this Electoral District, in regard to the selection of an Elector, to be supported by the Republican party at the next Presidential Election.

On motion,

Resolved, That the following persons constitute Central Committees of Vigilance in their Counties, with power to appoint Sub-Committees in each Captain's District, to wit:

For Rowan.—Samuel Lemly, *Sr.*, George Vogler, William H. Kerr, Samuel Reeves, Casper Smith, Archibald Henderson, Charles F. Fisher, Richard Lowry, Christian Bringle, John Conghenour, John Fraley, Adam Roseman, Jos. W. Hampton, and Jacob Ritelin.

For Davie.—A. G. Carter, John Clement, L. R. Rose, Richmond Nail, Dr. Hobbs, Joseph Hall, John Locke, Thomas Cheshire, Wm. R. Wilson, Joseph Sparks, Wm. Jarvis, and Junius L. Clemmons.

On motion of Mr. Jacob Waynesburg,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to our Representative, the Hon. Charles Fisher, for his eloquent and patriotic address delivered before this meeting to-day.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Chairman and his Assistants on this occasion, and also to the Secretaries, for the appropriate performance of their duties, that they be requested to sign these proceedings and have them published in the "Western Carolinian," and a request made that the Republican papers throughout the State publish the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

ARCHIBALD G. CARTER, Chairman.
SAMUEL LEMLY,
ADAM ROSEMAN,
JOSEPH HALL,
GEORGE L. SMITH,
JOHN FRALEY,
HENRY MILLER,
} Assistant Chairmen.

CHARLES F. FISHER,
JUNIUS L. CLEMMONS,
JOS. W. HAMPTON,
} Secretaries.

Selling White Men.—As it was denied by the federal orators at the recent over countenanced or voted for a law to sell white men into slavery for debt,—or for fines and costs of Court,—we again publish the following evidence to show that he *did* support such a law:

Extract of the Journals from the State of Ohio.

"TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1821.

"Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

"The Senate then, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon "*the bill* from the *House*, entitled an *act* for the punishment of certain offences therein named," and after some time spent therein, the Speaker (Allen Trimble) resumed the chair.

"Mr. *Fithian* then moved to strike out the 10th section of said bill, as follows:

"*Be it further enacted*, That when *any person* shall be imprisoned either upon *execution or otherwise*, for the non-payment of a *fine or costs*, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to *sell out such person* as a SERVANT to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due, for the shortest period of service; of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected, the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner, shall be that of MASTER and SERVANT, until the time of service expires; and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner, as is or may be provided by law in the case of master and apprentices. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty seventh section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge. Provided that the court, in pronouncing upon any persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act.

"And the yeas and nays being required, those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Beasly, Brown, Fithian, Gass, Heaton, Jennings, Lucas, Mathews, McLaughlin, McMillon, Newcom, Robb, Russell, Scofield, Shelby, Spencer, Stone, Swearingen, Thompson, and Womeldorf—20.

And those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Foos, Foster, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, McLean, Oswall, Pollock, Ruggles, Roberts, Wheeler, and Speaker—12."

But, perhaps, the sceptical Feddies may dare to doubt the truth of the above. In that event, we would commend to their special notice the following certificate, which is endorsed upon the back of it—to wit:

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1836.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy from the journals of the Senate of the State of Ohio, being the first session of the nineteenth General Assembly, held at Columbus, December, 1820.

See pages 303, 304, 305.

CARTER B. HARLAN, Sec. of State.

General Robert Lucas, the late Democratic Governor of Ohio, was then a member of the Senate, and, in the true spirit of patriotism, made the following remarks in support of the motion made by Mr Fithian, of Champaign, to strike out the 10th section, a true copy of whose speech, as then published, is below:

"Mr. Lucas said, that he would vote for the motion of the gentleman from Champaign (Mr. Fithian) to strike out the section. He considered it objectionable in every point of view. He considered it not only a violation of that provision of the Constitution of the State which declares that there shall be neither *slavery* nor involuntary *servitude* in this State, but it contains principles of the most revolting character. It declares that a person who is unable to pay a *fine, or costs*, shall be liable to be SOLD; and that the individual who will pay the fine and costs for the shortest time of service, shall be the purchaser.

"What will be the operation of this section?" said Mr. Lucas. "We will suppose a case:—suppose one of the patriots of the Revolution should be insulted by an enemy of his country, or a Tory, who had fought against him in the struggle for liberty, and he should be provoked to commit an assault in defending the honor of his Government; by our laws he might be prosecuted and fined. He is *poor*, and unable to *pay the fine*. What would follow under the provision of this section? HE IS PUBLICLY ADVERTISED FOR SALE—he is dragged by the crier along the streets—the man who proved the assault, *bids the amount of the fine and cost for the shortest term of service*, SAY FORTY YEARS—THE OLD PATRIOT IS KNOCKED OFF TO HIS PERSECUTOR, and driven, in triumph, into BONDAGE. Any unfortunate citizen who, in an unguarded moment, might be thus subjected to the payment of the fine, would be liable to be SOLD, under this section; and DRIVEN INTO SLAVERY BY A FREE NEGRO, should such a negro choose to become the purchaser. This would be revolting to every principle of humanity, and a disgrace to the age in which we live."

The question was then taken on Mr. Fithian's motion, and carried in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 12, so this obnoxious provision, VOTED FOR AND DEFENDED BY WM. H. HARRISON, does not now disgrace the statute book of Ohio.

We shall frequently resume the consideration of the question, "W. H. Harrison—who is he?" The Federalists shall have their "triumphant query" answered to "the heart's content."

Worthy of Imitation.—A gentleman from Georgia, who was plaintiff in an execution against one of our citizens for about six thousand dollars, purchased his negroes at Sheriff's Sale at our Court-House door on Monday last, and although his own debt was barely satisfied, he having to pay a large amount on older executions to enable him to get a clear title to the negroes, seeing that the defendant was entirely sold out, with an interesting family of four boys, yet in their infancy, made a bona fide transfer of five of the negroes to the sons of the defendent. Such disinterested generosity in times like the present, stands like a green spot in the extensive desert of self-interest. The gentleman left on the next day before the facts became known, or poor as we are, we would have contributed to the purchase of a gold medal, to be presented to him. That man will go home conscious of having done a good action, and will have the blessings of hundreds showered upon his head. He has emphatically laid up treasures in heaven.—*Yazoo Banner.*

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.

Invasion of Texas.—The arrival from Texas, yesterday, of the steam packet Neptune, brings intelligence of the defeat of the Federalists, near Nice on the Rio Grande; their retreat, with great loss, to San Antonio, in Texas, and the pursuit by an army of fifteen hundred Centralists, supposed to be within a day's march of San Antonio. Whether the Centralists under Arista, contemplate an invasion of Texas, is not yet ascertained. The impression is, the pursuing army will stop within a short distance of San Antonio, and demand the surrender of Canales and his troops. The smallness of the enemy's force, contradicts the supposition that they meditate an inroad upon Texas. It is stated, that a truce had been entered into between the Mexican and Texian Governments, which would prohibit any movement of the kind. However this may be, the news has created no little alarm in Texas, and the population are arming to meet the invader, if such should be his character. The sudden approach of the Mexicans, seems to have taken the Texian Government by surprise.—No preparations had been made to receive them. The force at San Antonio, consisted of only three companies. The nearest reinforcement was a detachment of three hundred [illegible] two or three days. It was thought that this small body of Texians, aided by the fugitive federalists, would present a front formidable enough to stop the progress of Arista.—*Bulletin.*

Town Elections in New York.—The Albany Argus gives a statement of the town elections, in the State of New York, for the present year, and compares it with the official returns of the vote in the same towns in the general elections of last fall. This comparison shows, according to the Argus, that there is in favor of the Democracy, since last fall, "a difference of fifty four towns, or one seventeenth of the whole number, or if calculated by aggregate majorities, and one seventeenth assumed as the ratio, the gain is upwards of 20,000 votes or the difference to the Democratic party, beyond the federal majority last fall, of more than 16,000 votes."

The aggregate Federal majority last fall, was 3,600.—*Globe*

STICKING TO THE POINT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 13th.

"The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union; and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

"Mr. Wise, who was entitled to the floor on the above Bill, spoke at some length in relation to the increase in the Public Expenditures. He was followed in reply, by Messrs. J. W. Jones and Samuels, of Virginia."

Now mark—

"Mr. Stanly obtained the floor, and made an effort to prove that Gen. Harrison was not an Abolitionist."

If the gentleman last above named did not feel sore on the abolition question, would it have suggested itself on such an occasion?—*Lin. Repub.*

John Q. Adams' opinion of Gen. Harrison.—"The GREATEST BEGGAR and MOST TROUBLESOME office seeker during my administration, was Gen. Harrison."

The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer has published a picture of Gen. Harrison's house, with Old Tip's petticoat hanging on the clothes line.—*Boston Post.*

A tavern keeper in Illinois advertises a young lawyer, who has left his house without paying his bill, under the following expressive caption:

"Absquatulando damnum et Swartwoutandibus in transitu, non est inventus ad libitum scape goatum, non comentibus in swampo."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this Town, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. JOHN S. JOHNSTON to Miss SARAH, daughter of Samuel Reeves, Esq.

In this County, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, Mr. JOHN LEAZOR to Miss SUSAN, daughter of the late George Clodfelter, Esq.

In this County, on the 19th ult., by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. JOHN B. ADDERTON, of Davidson county, to Miss EMELINE HARTMAN, of this county.

In this County, on the 23d ult., by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. JOEL HODGE, of Iredell county, to Miss CATHARINE MISENHAMER, of this county.

In Davidson County, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr. CALEB PEELER, of this county, to Miss SALOME ROTHROCK, of Davidson county.

In Lincoln County, on the 8th February last, by Jno. Roberson, Esq., Mr. PLEASANT OLIVER to Miss ELMIRA HOOVER, daughter of Philip Hoover, Esq.

In Surry County, on the 18th ult., by William J. Parks, Esq., Mr. JOHN KENNEDY to Miss MARGARET, daughter of James Armstrong, Esq.

In this County, on the 30th ult., by John M. McConnaughey, Esq., Mr. THOMAS CLAMPET to Miss ELIZABETH PINKSTON.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

From from the King's Mountain
IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN C. PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. F

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style,* and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despath.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan' large brick building. BENJ F FRALEY

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to **No. 1,** of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, late'y occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. F

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

the citizens of Salisbury, and country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. R. T. DISMUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840. F

NAILS,

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co.

THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company—equal, if not superior, to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold, *wholesale or retail,* on reasonable terms. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840. F.

Just Recd. & for Sale, Wholesale or Retail,

100 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
10 Hogsheads Sugar,
15 do. Molasses,
250 Sacks Salt,
10 Dozen German grass sythes,
6 do. English grain do.,
50 Barrels superfine flour,
20 Boxes bunch Raisins,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, March 27, 1840. tf—

More Good Things,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,	Lemons,
Herrings,	Pine Apples,
Codfish,	Bannanas,
Mackarel,	Malaga Grapes,
Cheese,	Hyson Tea,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,	Powder and Shot,
	London Mustard,
	" Porter,
Anchois,	English Walnuts,
First rate Oysters,	Cocoa Nuts,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,	Figs,
	Hazle Nuts,
Spanish Cigars—best,	Albany Ale,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,	Newark Cider,
	Essence of Cinnamon,
Starch,	" Mint,
Soap,	" Cloves,
Molasses,	All kinds of Cordials,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	All kinds of Wines,
Coffee,	All kinds of Liquors,
Raisins,	All of the best quality and latest importations;
Almonds,	
Oranges,	

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. tf.

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming check.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rhumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a news paper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by Salisbury, N. C., may 6/1839. J. & J. ROGER.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Rangour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839 tf

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

Warrants for sale here.

LATH,

Grandsired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, the Champion of America—Winner of the Great Match Race, the North against the South—$20,000 aside!

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE,

LATH,

BRED by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will make his second Season *at Salisbury,* which commenced *on the 21st ultimo,* and *will end on the 20th of June next,* at $20 the Season, and $30 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners; and fifty cents to the groom.—☞ Mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. To those that wish it, a good lot will be furnished gratis; but in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840. 28—F

PEDIGREE:

I Certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grand-dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvilina. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.—LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, with good bone and capital action. At three years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the jockey club purse, three mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clodhopper for the jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, four mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at three heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the Judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

Lath was a race Horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, he having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage as any young Stallion that I know.

WADE HAMPTON.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had Lath trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a race horse of the first class—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both sire and grand-sire, dam and grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire, Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the north and south, made his time in the great match race, the north against the south, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the champion of the north. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned, both in England and America. The grand dam of Lath, Old Lottery, bred by the great southern amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs in the south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles' of the north.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. And the public can have in addition, in a short time, the opportunity of judging more satisfactorily of Lath's blood, &c., by his colts of last Spring's get, as it is expected there will be many of them dropped by mares in this section in a few days. As a sure foal-getter Lath stands almost unrivalled, as is proven by his last Spring's services—so few of the large number of mares put to him not proving in foal.

R. W. L.

N. B. Mares sent from a distance will always find Lath at home, as he will not be removed from his stable in Salisbury, under any circumstances, during the Season. [March 13, 1840.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber. ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement —April 4, '39. tf

TWIN COTTON SEED.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is leftf or Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf

C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.,* lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.,* from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the *quality* of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.,* ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the *cash,* or good credit, *shall* be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglass, and Dr. Burns will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions. [February 21, 1840. F

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of **Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS,** just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies, For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED

OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Number Six,

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS',

Feb. 21, 1840. F

FOOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at wholesale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 28, 1840. F

NOW, Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing that is nice" and cheap, just call at WHEELERS'.

Feb. 28, 1840.

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for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER. for medical purposes,

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. F

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 21, 1840. F

FINE NORTHERN

Barouches,

BUGGIES & SULKIES,

All with Harness and Northern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. F

Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless, cold-pressed **Castor Oil.** Apply to C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us —**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

FOR SALE,

60 SACKS of Liverpool Salt;
Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses;
6 boxes of Sherry and Madeira Wine;
1,000 lbs fine and common chewing Tobacco;
4 dozen grass Scythes;
Het-Anker Bolting-Cloths and Screen Wire,

By CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, March 13, 1840.

Pocket-Book Found.

WAS found, about two weeks since, between Concord and Mr. Noah Partee's, on the main stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers. The owner can have it (on application to the subscriber) by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

WILLIAM OTRICH.

Mocksville, Feb. 7, 1840. F

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. F

To Owners of Mills.

YOU are respectfully solicited to call on Joseph Haines, Esq., at Fulton, Davie County, Hugh Martin, of Stokes, and William Doss of Surry, and see their mills in operation, upon the patent plan of Napier & Gilbirt combined. We hesitate not in saying, that they are superior to any mills now in operation, for speed in grinding, simplicity of construction, and durability. They will grind from 16 to 20 bushels of rye, and from 12 to 16 bushels of corn, into good bread meal per hour.—For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers at Mocksville, who will be happy to execute all orders in their line of business. Letters addressed to them at Mocksville, N. C., will be promptly attended to. FOSTER, GILBERT, & HALL.

April 17, 1840. 4.

¶ A mill, on the plan above mentioned, has been executed for me, to my entire satisfaction by Mr. Hall. I believe the above statement is correct. If any person will come and examine, I doubt not but they will be well pleased. Given under my hand, the 4th April, 1840. WM. DOSS.

I examined Mr. Doss' mill, and found the above statement to be correct. I think its simplicity and durability surpasses any thing of the kind I ever have seen. I think any person interested in mills would do well to call and examine for themselves. Given under my hand, the 4th of April, 1840.

H. G. HAMPTON.

Davie County, N. C., April 15, 1840.

I certify that I have one of Napier's patent Mills, with one of Gilbirt's improved Mill Spindles, which fills my expectation to the full. The work was done in workmanlike order by Daniel Sheek, whom I can recommend as a young man who I think may be relied upon for steadiness of h bits or mill-right work. I am well pleased with the performance of what he has done for me, and have ground twelve bushels and a half of corn to the hour. Given under my hand. JOSEPH HANES.

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic,* or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

Painting.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord,* would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE.

February 21, 1840. F